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# Nixon's Nazis Use Asians In Kissinger Refugee Plot

KAMPALA, Uganda—The Nixon gang of Nazi exploiters under the direction of the dangerous Super-Suave fascist Henry Kissinger, have plotted the next move in a strategy to pit the people of color in the United States against each other. Then so-called-sacrificin' pronouncement that the now CIA-controlled America would resettle 1,000 East Indian Asian being kicked out of Uganda for neo-

colonists — which are blocking the fast growing Ugandan controlled economy.

East Indians imported into Africa by the British colonial rulers were used as the middle-class elite to maintain a slave hold on the African people. After years of struggle and bloodshed, African nations ousted the colonial exploiters only to be left with well-trained neo-colonialist economic East Indian saboteurs.

The American agreement to take in these East Indians is seen by many countries of the world as being too little since Canada has agreed to take up to 6,000 out of the estimated 40,000 left of the Black Asians who refused to repatriate to their original homes in India.

Britain, the ultimate responsibility holders for the displaced Indians, has the task of absorbing an influx of unskilled labor in its already highly unemployed island of decadence.

General Idi Amin, President of Uganda, has ordered all East Indians out by November 8, and curiously enough, no one for. If convicted, let run free during years of appeals. If is questioning the fact that none of the Indians and Pakistanis have the slightest desire to return to their own countries of poverty and disease.

America has not only agreed to resettle just 1,000, but has put a condition on those entering the U.S. America will screen and accept only those East Indians with professional skills and high employment potential, a direct threat to the

Black and Mexican American professional labor market already hard hit by the Nixon regime's Big Business Money Policy.

Kissinger-controlled Nixon sow the seeds of dissension among the Blacks and Chicanos. Seeing the slow progress being made, the Nazi plot-makers decided to use the East Indians as pawns in their dirty chess game of divide and rule.

East Indians who have robbed and exploited Africans for decades, will now be allowed to come to America to assist the Nixon regime in its continuing effort to rob and exploit minority Americans.

Part of the Nixon plan has backfired, as darker skin East Indians who still refuse to recognize their African heritage, have expressed fears of coming to America because of the well-known treatment accorded darker skinned Black, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans Americans.

The U.S. in its financial propings of racist regimes like South Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, have added another form of aid, not for the thousands of East Asians caught up in a vacuum of colonialist tricks, but aid to the clever elite East Asian tricksters.

Once again the HERALD-DISPATCH is alerting the community to the threat of further exploitation and aggression, and once again time will prove the validity of that warning.

## DESPITE ABUSE OF AMERICANS IN UGANDA

# U.S. Sticks to Policy: Don't Antagonize Amin!

BY STANLEY MEISLER  
Times Staff Writer

In late July, Dr. Thomas Patrick Melady, the new U.S. ambassador to Uganda, met Gen. Idi Amin for the first time. The ambassador quickly sent his impressions to Washington in a confidential cable. While his opinion of the Uganda ruler was low, the ambassador urged the U.S. government to try not to antagonize him.

"Not antagonizing Amin" has been the hallmark of U.S. policy toward Amin, not only since the arrival of Melady, but long before, in the view of many outsiders.

The United States has stuck to this policy even though Americans have been abused far more by Amin's soldiers than any other group of foreigners in Uganda except Asians with British passports.

Since Amin took power by coup in January, 1971, three Americans—a journalist, a university lecturer, and a Peace Corps trainee—have been killed, one Peace Corps trainee wounded, the wife of a U.S. diplomat molested and almost raped, several Americans thrown in jail without cause, and numerous American tourists searched and roughed up.

The response to this has been a helpless wringing of the hands, a few mild attempts at protest and a furious expenditure of energy, particularly by Melady, to try to prevent U.S. readers from finding out just how badly Americans have been treated in Uganda.

The rationale for all this has been concern for the safety of almost a thousand Americans who live in Uganda. U.S. officials insist that if the United States offended Amin in some way, the erratic general might go into a rage and harm the Americans there.

But the practical result of the policy has been to hide from the American public just how much security has deteriorated in Uganda. Nothing would drive that home to Americans like an outcry from Washington.

Moreover, it can be argued that the policy has hurt more Americans than it has saved. Keeping quiet about the treatment of tourists, for example, has only trapped more tourists into entering Uganda and being mistreated by soldiers. Stern talk and public protest might be a better protection to Americans than secret hand-wringing.

The chronological record, pieced together from public and private sources, both in Washington and East Africa, tells the full story of how the U.S. government has reacted to a tyrant in a little country in a part of the world that the United States usually ignores.

The first and most serious injury to Americans came in early July, 1971, when soldiers at Mbarara Barracks in southwest Uganda killed Nicholas Stroh, 33, and Robert L. Siedle, 46. Stroh, a free-lance journalist, and Siedle, a lecturer at Makerere University, and formerly on the University of Miami, Fla., faculty, were investigating reports of a tribal massacre within the barracks.

Stroh and Siedle were probably killed Friday, July 9. The U.S. Embassy did not know they had been taken until the next day. U.S. officials could not have prevented the murders.

A political appointee, Clarence Clyde Ferguson Jr., was ambassador at the time. Ferguson is now deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Ferguson decided that the best way to free Stroh and Siedle unharmed was to make little fuss about it. For that reason, no embassy officer was sent to Mbarara. Later, Ferguson explained that he feared that Col. W. F. Ali, commander of the barracks, might panic at the arrival of a U.S. official and kill the detained Americans.

### Consul Given Job

In the meantime, Ferguson assigned a relatively junior officer, Consul Philip Klein, to try to contact the Uganda government about the missing Americans. This was done despite the conviction of experienced diplomats that African governments do not take a foreign protest or concern seriously unless it comes from the top.

About 10 days after the disappearance, Ferguson told newsmen in Nairobi by phone that he had seen

up the ease of the Americans.

This sounded so incredible that some newsmen assumed Ferguson, fearing the embassy phones were tapped, simply did not want to discuss the matter by telephone.

A few days later in Kampala, however, Ferguson confirmed what he had said by telephone. Amin had called Ferguson and the Chinese charge d'affaires together to announce Uganda's approval of Mr. Nixon's visit to China. Ferguson believed this was not the right time to bring up the case of Stroh and Siedle.

Ferguson finally did meet with Amin two weeks after the disappearance. By this time, it was clear that Stroh and Siedle were dead.

Pressured by the Stroh family, which owns a brewery in Michigan and has important political connections, the State Department began a campaign of pestering Uganda officials about the ease. The matter was raised whenever an important Ugandan official came to Washington.

### Briton Heads Inquiry

In response to all this, Amin agreed to an official inquiry. After several false starts, a commission finally did complete its inquiry. The commission was led by a former British judge of the Uganda High Court—Justice David Jeffreys Jones—who was frightened enough to leave Uganda and mail his report from outside.

Jones concluded that Ugandan soldiers of the Simba (Swahili for lion) Battalion at Mbarara had murdered Stroh and Siedle.

The government of Uganda, in a white paper accompanying the report last July, agreed that Stroh and Siedle had been

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## U.S. Helps Evade Ban on Israelis, Uganda Charges

KAMPALA (UPI) — President Idi Amin accused the United States of sending Israelis into Uganda disguised as U.S. citizens.

He warned U.S. Ambassador Clyde Ferguson that U.S.-Ugandan relations could suffer if the alleged practice were not stopped, American officials said.

Israelis have been barred from Uganda since Amin broke diplomatic relations with Israel in April. But the president said he had reliable information that Israelis were still entering with false U.S. passports.

He also threatened "drastic action" if the United States sends U.S. Central Intelligence Agency agents here "disguised as Peace Corps volunteers," officials said.

"If any American or other foreigner makes an unauthorized visit to an Army barracks or restricted area here it will not be the responsibility of the government if he is harmed," Amin told the envoy.

He was apparently referring to U.S. freelance journalist Nicholas Stroh, 33, a writer for The Star, and university lecturer Robert Siedle, 46, who may have been killed by troops at a southwest Uganda barracks a year ago.

The Ugandan government is awaiting the report of a judicial inquiry into the disappearance of the two men.